ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

BREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

MPORTANT MOVEMENT OF GARIBALDI.

DITINUED DISAFFECTION IN POLAND.

A WARLIKE FEELING IN EUROPE.

he European Mission of the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy.

ur Paris, Berlin, Messina, St. Petersburg and Constantinople Correspondence.

STATE OF THE MARKETS,

The steam hip Fulton, Capt J. A. Wotton, from Southmpton on the 3d inst., arrived at this port early yesteray morning, bringing the United States mails, 138 pus

| SPECIE LIST. | SPEC

res that Gacibaldi has addessed an order to his officers osiding in Switzer'and, calling on them to be realy to emble at his summons within a fortnight.

ford Eigin was to reach Vienna on Saturday, and to proold on Monday, April 1, to Paris.

The Nottingham Journal says that his Grace the Dake if Newcastle has been appointed Governor General of iedla, as successor to Earl Canning.

It is reperted that it de la Guerroniere is engaged in the composition of a new pamphlet, "The Emparor Na-

against Victor Penanuel's taking the title of King of Italy and the heads of the houses of Modena, Poscany and Parma have imitated its example. The protest of Austria is, however, said to be very mild in its character.

According to the Italian journals, several deputies, fol owing the example of the government, have presented a proposition for granting to General Garibaldi, by way of ational recompense, a possion of 150,000 francs a year, revertible to his son. The retirement of Garibaldi to Coprera has not lessened his popularity, and the Milan rem all parts of Italy are associabling at Genoa to proceed to the island to pay their respects to the General.

The American whaler Hero, from New Bedford, after running into the Jane Lakey, of London, drove on shore in the alght, cut away her masts, and was wrecket.

The Niagara arrived at Queenstown on Packetsy even

The Johannes, of and from Bomen to Baltimore. stranded in Newark Bay, and will become a total wreck.

The Certrude, from New Orleans, arrived at Liverpool April 1

The Weiride, from New York, arrived at Gravesend

Pages, March 22, 1861.

Superiority of the Herald's Correspondence-Mr. Colden

and the French Treaty-The Debates in the Corps Legis tatif-Important Speak of M. Jules Fiere, di., do. So far back as July, 1860, it was the ill luck of your aris correspondent to bring down upon himself almost paper, because he ventured to record in your jou nal what was termed the plain speaking of Mr. Cobden about the

YORK HERALD correspondent became a byword and re-proach, for he had trumpeted to the other side of the Mantic some news which was not generally known on ment of the pillory for this delinquency, and the English press declared the crime he had been guilty of was essen

Now, it surely will be permitted to remark, that men in Mr. Cobden's position, except in the strict privacy of their domestic relations, are not entitled to the privileges of common individuals. They have, as well by their ordinary ranks of men, to believe themselves inspired to teach, and guide, and change the world. If such men, in that held in Paris last year, celebrating the anniversary of American Independence, express their opinions about public events to A or B, there is no privacy in the matter, nor is any intended. They are encouraged to talk on excathedra by the humble listener, not because he has no have acquired, and what they say he receives as public property, confided into his hands for the benefit of the whole world. To suppose Mr. Cob len has any right to be surprised at being reminded of sentiments he has let therefore an absurdity; and I am myself sincerely rejoiced that I have had an opportunity of anticipating by some nine months the language with which just now

in the eighth paragraph of this letter he repeats all that I formerly published about those interested parties in England who, for purposes of their own, were stimutating formicable armaments, while the French Emperor and French people were giving no cause whatever for surhe forgotten," he says, "that these public speakers and journal ats who, without one fact to justify them-for they would not wait for the facts-charged the French government with deliberate deceptions and treachery towards me in the affair of the treaty, are the same per cons who have incessantly proclaimed the hostile derigns of the government upon our peace and security; who have arcused it of baving made formidable naval preparations accused it of being made formission areal proparations who are forever discovering its plots and conspirate against our interests in all parts of the world. And their accusations are that as little entitled to credit in the one case in the other."
If I resollect right, Mr. Gobdes, at the American Inde-

has addressed from his Algerine abode the Mayor of Lei-

place, in what must now be formed the French Parliament, relained to municipal expenses, has been greadily watched by the foreignes. At these the epocacion, has won for heaper's golden, opinions; for there is lived doubt that, alle sugh the population of Paris has greatly increased doing in his ton pears, this is of stack not sufficient to a contact for the almost necrotic his non-asse of reals. At lishen the pots that the pears, this is of stack not sufficient to a not so muce an increase of the nopulation as on increase of their that the last year as for all within the circle 400,000 all the facts, it is not so muce an increase of the nopulation as on increase of their that the facts and the historians that win the inhabitants came as of the supercision of the facts of submanastic change of the augmentation of rents. In deer to connect the present dynasty with the enthe rescending of the restronains, and to keep on pict meet for the masses at any cost. Faut there has also be in much adamicable lain jubbing basis is true in ugh, but the above is the principal class. The city has been taken out of the hands of the cityren, who have no cost of creef the expenditure, and when M. Bilkants saw, in reply to M. Piard, "If you want for it to be restored to you till you contain a majority in Parliament you will want org, and if you want that they are obtained it by force, you will want estill longer," every one knows that the probabilities are strongly its favor of the Minister B-twent the price of rent in London and in Paris, the difference is nearly 75 per cent. M Freard's personation is not likely to be forgetten. M fillied having states that the number of apartments assessed below the officers a year had augmented from 123 160 in 1860 to 139 600 in 1861, and that the mortanes of Paris had decreased by 10 per cent. M Freard's provide a succession of the submettors about "land speculations," he answered the provide as a supplied how they are stored now on the restored the provide and the submettors of the submettors

grace of one so near the person of the Emperor than from his retaining his office under a suspicion which is retained to green a character to be particularly invisions.

The speeches of Jules Favre, Olivier, Darimon, Picard, Henon and others have had the effect of raising the question whether a dissolution of the Chamber will not occur when the address has been voted. The subject has been twice moted at one of the imperial councils without any decision having been come to The Emperor, as usual, is more liberal than his ministers, and argues that the Assembly, as at present organized, cannot stand in the face of the world. A reasonable majority is all warequire, he said, not an overwhelming one. Inflammatory speechs will be none the more injurious that a few more turbulent spirits are in the Legislature to applied them, and we shall have taken away a real cause of repreach. The answer he has received is, that if such was his Majesty's opinion it would have been better to have acted upon it before the meeting of the Chumbers; but that now to do so, under the effect of these late harangues, would almost look like aiding and abetting sedition. The Emperor is reported to have only smiled and declared he always thought the bold course the best.

But what is even more, interesting to the public at the present moment is the slightly riculated of the Prefect of the Chumbers; but that is present moment is the slightly riculated of the Prefect of the Loiret in regard to Monselgneur Dupanhoup, Bishop of Orleans. In a former letter I ventured to give you sone facts connected with the parochal clergy of France. I specially mentioned the circumstance of certain hopes which existed among a large portion of the Prefect of the Vignament of the Church of the Church of the Church have before me from the provinces, I am induced to thick that this mission of the Prefect is looked upon as the beginning of a new order of things. It may suit some parties who once taked so loudy of the inscrutability of the Emperor's mind now to turn ro

s not yet forgotten. Alarge party in the theatre from the beginning with unries of disapprobates first the performance had continued for a short extend their books and voices towards the logs of the Matternich, wile of the Austrian Ambassator, in fact, at kingth compelled to rise and quit the It is said that the Emperor was induced to actually the the source opera sooily at the instigation of the Metternich, and that £3,900 was expended on gup of this German work, to the neglect of if grown nearer home. At the conclusion of a perfect storm of hisses arose, and though the suggest were allowed the usual compliment of a the matter. M. Wagner's name was never comed. The Emperor and Empress were proheartly joined in the angle which was caused a tota of one of the visitos, soon ling like the cost, in the midst of a long, heavy and wearlite.

Agairs in Faris—The Papal Question—Napoleon's Palian Folicy—The Relations Relicem France and England, do. The advent of Passion Week has stilled the late boister

ous weather in the political atmosphere. The threaten waves subside, may be said, like the Neptune of the Eacid guide the wheels of his chariot over waters whose agreeable undulations only serve to give pleasing variety to his locomotion. The voice of the re ntly enfranchized legislative bodies ig. in fact. silent and the journals basten to hush those gentle murmur which to whisper since the emancipation of the press appears only a due exercise of their independence. Every tower and sleeple is busy tolling the kuell of the world anxiety, and calling short lived man to prayer and self abasement. The churches are thronged to the steps of the altar. Pious Catholics are doubtless thinking of the ultimate destiny of Christ's Vicar, whose days of tribu lation are only in their beginning, and the celebrated al locution be has sent forth fieds many sympathizing

hence the interest his present position acquires. But I confess I find pothing beside sympathy. He must go. fullness of time, his fall is a political necessity, and if not now, the fall will be only the more signal by delay. The French troops must come out of Rome. Such are the expressions that meet the ear.

A few journals, such as the Union and the Monde, can not find the French language sufficient for their purpose when expressing their admiration of the Papal document but these are completely overborne by others whose far wider circulation adicates their more general concurence with public opinion. The Press loudly declares that the Pope is neither Catholic, Apostolic nor Roman. In the ninth century, it says, the church was the Greek church, separate from it, with 60,000,000, whereve, in the sixteenth, it lost a third of Europe, with 30,000,000 Christians, and therefore it is not Catholic -i. c. universal. Apostolic it cannot be, or the Pope would repudiate the conduct of Cardinal Antonelli and M. de Merode. And it is not Roman, since the Romans will not, on any account, submit to the temporal papacy. "It is now, gava, "an obstacle to the definitive constitution of Haly, an embarrassment for diplomacy, a useless an i pernicious institution, of which all interests, even the most divergent, demand the suppression."

here that Count de Cavour would not have procounced himself as he has done on the necessity to Sardinia of Rome without a previous intimation from France respect-ing the evacuation. Despite the published contradiction in some English journals, I repeat it is still currently re-ported that the Franch government have determined on making some change, though perhaps not a compide

on making some change, though perhaps not a complete one.

I observe that all the salons are busy discussing the general effect, both on France and Europe generally, of the recent discussions of the address. Will it evoke passions in the country that were fast dying out? Will it not sow the seeds of a fearful uprising against the cause of that calm and order the absence of which ten years ago was so nearly annihilating France? The answer to these interregatories is given at once. Not a syllable has been untered in the legislature that is not repeated of searches in every town, village and hamlet of France. The publication of it in its present authoritative form eannot possibly aggravate the evil, and it may reached to a remeet.

epeculations which can cover fructify, provided the imperial government will be wise in its generation and covering the whole constry with scales spies and informers under the guine of provincial functionaries. As regards the effect on Europe, a very accurate dear ecoms to have been formed on the enablest as reports an important particle of this quarter of the globe—tamely. England. Of that country it is early descent the eighth of the country it is early descent the eighth of the country it is early descent to the illustration of the information and whole while beneforth perceive the wisdom and provided and the wall beneforth perceive the wisdom and particles. The England. Of that country it is early descent to the illustration of the information and the will beneforth perceive the wisdom and particles. The is in almost this power of restraint, it is evident he would be the base this can chair down the word with the power of restraint, it is evident he must always poisses a vast military power, quite annecessary for home security as fer home or descent and it is replaced to give the extending to the poisses a vast military power, quite annecessary for home country as fer home or descent and the word in the security as fer home or descent and the word in the first own of the power of restraint, it is evident he must always that the difficulties of the French Emperor have become more sparent to the public mind, but that whe mean remove a parent to the public mind, but that whe means the country is one of the public mind, but that whe means the country is one of the public mind, but that whe means the country will not only in the same system is being carried out is extraordment. No one second to think the hours of this, it is impossible that the descent the volution of the public mind, but that the simple will not the public mind, but that the simple will not the grant of the public mind, but that the simple will not the grant of the grant of the public mind, but that the simple will not the grant of the grant of

tive good quantities obtruding on each other's notice. If this is at la peace, in a time of real danger it would be immensely augmented.

One of the most fatal hindrances to complets homogenety is less the occupation of the individual, which, barring his being a tailor or a horse jobber, does not really stand in his way, than Jacon de parler. The proper employment of appirants is limited entirely to the upper sad highly educated classes. Not only all cockacy ism, but all through the midiand counties, declare uppn "their honor they like to eat 'am, 'errings, and elt at hease!" This is intolerable to civilize ears, and no amount of good sense and moral worth can overcome the repugnance. The individual thus speaking is considered a lazar house, his breath is considered poisonous, and dread of infection haunts every one who has the hardihood to converse with him. Nothing short of a Trojan war could get over this. However, this has nothing to do with the proposed determination to resist eggression, come from whence it may; and for such a purpose the English volunteers are proving a very formidable booy indeed.

And while speaking of things on the other side of the

eggression, come from whence it may; and for such a purpose the English volunteers are proving a very formidable body indeed.

And while speaking of things on the other side of the Channel in relation to France, I may be permitted to state what I found was the general feeling with regard to the French treaty. Even when it was asked what good could come of an engagement when the country which could supply the miltion was estopped by a duty so high as to be all but prohibition, and when the same country was debarred by its peculiar taste from consuming the only great supel—that is wine—offits partner to the treaty. To all intents and purposes the treaty as regards wine is a dead letter. Take off the duty entirely, the miltion in England will have none of it. It is of little use to argue that once there was a general taste for French wines in England and Scotland. There exists nothing of the kind now, and, in the general belief, never will again. Mr. Cobden asserts that the small farmers and tradespeople will delight to use it and pass round the long necked bottle. My observations prove quite the contrary. I did not see one of that class who did not pronounce every specimen of French wines they had yet tasted as so much "rot gut." But it is a fact which very much strengthens the argument that the climate of England is unsuited to these wince for general consumption; that Englishmen who have passed the greater part of their lives in France, and druk nothing else but its wines, find, after passing a few days or a week in England, their desire for them entirely give way in favor of the fine beers and wines of a warmer character.

PARIS, March 29, 1861. Affairs on the Continent-A War Imminent-The Question France and Russia-The Mires Affair-Affairs in France-Warlike Manauvres-The American Crisis Atroad-The Pope's Allecution, de., de.

No one can foresee how the present state of auxious suspense is to terminate. A general belief in an approaching war undoubtedly exists, but each day produces events of such a contradictory nature, each day so changes the political horizon, that at last all are bassled. The fact is, a war once commenced between any two European Powers must, from the very force of present circumstances, become almost a general one; and thus a universal fear of the dread consequences is being evinced. France is arming continually. I think she is induced to do no from the fact that the question d'Orient will very soon become such a conclusion, and when the downfall of Turkey ar-rives France and Russia will act in concert. That this fact is well known in England is certain, as I am assured on good authority the Court of St. James is reaking constant and energetic representations upon the subject to the government of the Emperor Napoleon. Lord Cowley has remeastrated upon the increasing armed forces of France, until he must be wearled of the whole affair. He gets and : but still France imports thousands of cavalry

mmediate action? Not that she is determined to make war, but because the Emperor foresees that a struggle must soon begin, and he is getting ready to take advantage of circumstances. This being ready to profit by whatever event occurs is, no doubt, the cause of the Emperor's great success up to the present moment. You will notice that from the arrest of Mires and the consequent action of the government, France nos has a right to collect the revenues of Syria. A sharp lodge that, and as it only cost a few lives, suicides an the cownfall of a great speculator, why all right, I sup pose, in the estimation of those who think that the "en stifies the means."

in prison. No charge has been made against him, an as far as I can understand there is but the following lack For to charge against him:-This is how Mires managed. As gerant, or director of that company he used its funds to forward all speculations be thought good. Did they succeed, the affair became his own; did they fail, the company to that great profits accrued to the company in other ways, I suppose he thought it was all right. Now when about to launch a new affair Mires generally gave away large sums to persons whose eminent positions enable them to aid bis enterprise, and when making up his quar

large sums to persons whose eminent positions enabled them to aid his enterprise, and when making up his quarterly accounts these persons appeared debited, and then ail was square. It was the intention of the financier to pay up these different amounts some day out of his own pecket, and thus balance all fair.

The furkish lean, out of which he was to make such fabulous profits, would have enabled him to do this; but, alas! for him, he was a wing Turkey to a few more years of life, and Russia and France were impatient for the crash, so his ruin was decided. The eminent personages that stood indebted on his book have, I am told, paid up—that is, the government has done so for them—and when at last a case is made on against Mires, he will be punished so as to keep him out of harm's way, and none but the unimportant connected with him will suffer. What a fine thing justice is here. Pardon this digression from politics, and we will recur to the French amament. I am acquainted with many of the French amament, and acquainted with many of the French amament, and as a case is made on the life that periods, and was familiar with many of them during that periods, and was familiar with many of them during the listian campaign, baving been with the army during that periods, and was familiar with many of them during that period of givery and success for the eagles of France. Now, I find that all the officers I know, whether of a high or low rank, seem persuaded that at odd data they will be engaged against an enemy whom they do not know. But it is evident that by some means and for some purpose this idea is kept alive in the army—nothing direct or certain, but vague runsors and preparations, that the practiced eye of the soldler knows mean infechief. At all of the government arreans's and may yards an unprecedented activity is evinced, and improved methods of transperting large bodies of troops quickly being constantly studied.

I by no means think or wish to imply that war is cer-

the government arsenals and many yards an unprecedented activity is evinced, and improved methods of transperting large bodies of troops quickly being constantly studied.

I by no means think or wish to imply that war is certain or just at hand. Circumstances will determine that. The Emperor Napoleon will not rashly or hastly engage even the meanest or weakest foe; he bicke his time; but when that time has come he will strike with the rapidity of lightning. The nations of Europe all feel thie, and a general dread prevails. None but England remonstrates; out she does so in a most subdued manner, and puts up, with a mest exemplary patience, with all the rebodie she gets. The interval state of France must be lifeless, and or learnest and dericals are moving forward with determined strides. The lately granted libertles are all in their favor, and they have taken such advantage of them as gives them a dangerous and increasing power. How much the Emperor must feel obliged to M. de Persiny—the liberal, the inflexible Minkter—the mover in the granting to the English people the privilege of entering France with merely their visiting cards. Americans were of course unthought of. M. de Persiny—the liberal, the inflexible Minkter—the mover in the granting to the English people the privilege of entering France with merely their visiting cards. Americans were of course unthought of. M. de Persing has the such as John Bull. You must have noticed ere this that in France, or rather with the government, the republicans of our Northern States are not popular. No, all the sympathy is for the South. They may get reciprocity, but the North, never.

No doubt the people of the North, the abolitionist, the cateding, thought they were sure of the ardent sympathy of reed old England and slave having Evance, when they urged on the catedity are also and the popular of the ardent sympathy is for the South. They may get reciprocity for the sance when

Union No doubt they counced upon the Stingmens; but they corrected the fast that that stock and poins in its videral state of the fast that that stock and poins in its videral state of the said plane. The North will had, as they injure Fragard's commercial prosperity, that her love of the other was but skin does.

The Leadon and fasts prose will have proved to you ere sink that lit he significant was but skin does.

The Leadon and fasts prose will have proved to you ere sink that lit he significant was but skin does.

The Leadon and fasts prose will have proved to you ere sink that lit he significant was but skin does.

South, this is no cardeds or ride assection, I sature you, but the result of information equiver from those worm I have ever found ourself in their statements. To come to the same concussion you had but red the articles that now appears aloned daily in the greeniment organ. Even the Minister stress in locatement at the Hope and the farms socked or some plainty, and from they continue you can gather the some of the givernment's in their states.

The Pope's late allocation you will receive by your disa. You will nothed heat of arguests in vibence allows to more consensus () is now a find the fast of arguests in vibence allows to more consensus () is now quite ab outle, and his Bullians, the mack nicrossor of St. Peter, assume in a fast way to become sampast. It is impossible to any has long the French troops were and a from a Konna. No one knows, I have seen a summing on a great stock minist. The French troops was a great stock minist. The French troops was a great stock minist. The French troops was a great stock minist. The French troops will be a great stock minist. The French troops will be a great stock minist. The French troops will be a great stock minist. The French troops will be a great stock of the province the year of the province the great stock of the province the great and ministrices and anonomination, to great stock the fast to a stiffer to province the surface of the province of

Our Berlin Correspondence. Berlin, March 27, 1881.

Berlin, March 27, 1861.

The Schi weig-Holstein Question—Prospect of a War—The Polish Insurrection-The Promised Reforms, de., 40. The six weeks' delay granted by the German Diet to the King of Denmark for complying with their sum-Depish government has convoked the Estates of Holstein and laid before them the draft of a new constitution which, however, has failed to satisfy the obdurate As e-mbly; and as the Dist, deviating in this single instance frem its invariable custom of siding with the govern ments against their subjects, has declared beforehan that the execution decreed against Denmark could only Holotein Vites, a strict interpretation of federal law would Athorize Prussia, as delegate of the Confederation, to march her troops across the frontier as soon as orders to that effect are given by the Diet. Such a resolution might be taken to morrow, if the Diet were sitting; but for the pre-sent its deliberations are suspended by the Easter holi days, and they will not recommence till the 4th of nex month, when the great question, or rather a little question, which, by the complications it may give rise to, has assumed the dimensions of a great one, must be finally

who have taken the lead in this affair, and without whose co-operation none of the German governments can move riremities. Whatever may have been the previous an provinces, it is evident that she is now willing to go any lengths to conciliate them, and the rights she actually offers them are such as are ot eployed even by those German States that boast of emparatively liberal institutions, let alone such counes as Herre, Hanover and the two Mecklenburgs. But the fact is, that no concessions made by the Danes to the peeple of Holstein would ever fully satisfy them. my more than they would reconcile the Italians and Bungarians to the rule of Austria, the lonians to that of England, the Christian rayahs to the sway of the Turks, or the Poles to the domination of Russia and Prussia. ling of nationality that excite the people against their ulers; and of the Holsteiners especially it may be said that the wrongs they have to complain of ere as sothing when compared to those inflicted on other German popu-lations by their native sovereigns, and submitted to th hardly a murmur, and certainly without either the Diet or Prussia ever dreaming of armed interven

The remarkable events that are now exacting at War naw appear to have encouraged the Prussian Poics to commence a system of peaceful agitation similar to that their Russian brethren. In the Second Coamber two resolutions have been proposed by Polish deputies: one call

which is being followed up with so much success by their Russian brethren. In the Second Coamber two resolutions have been proposed by Polish depoties: one calling upon government to carry out the stipulations of the treaty of Venna, according to which the territory formerly included within the kingdom of Polish, though divided among three Powers, should continue in powers also, of its national and political rights; and the second, protesting against the Germanding tendencies pursued by the Prussian authorities and demanding the repeal of all legislative and administrative regulations curtailing the use of the Polish language or substituting the use of the Polish language or substituting the German in its stead. It is not very probable, to be sure, that the majority of the Found of Deputies will lend a favorable car to those petitions.

They are mightily incensed at the Dones for attempting to suppress the German language and nationality in Schiesway, but find it quite right and proper for the Germans to do the same thing in Pomerania. If you ask them to expain this contradiction, they will tell you that the German is ever gute syrack—a highly polishe I and califier. Hegel, and a hundred other poets and philosophers—whereas the Polish is a barbarous lingo which nobody else can understand, and which the Poles themselves would do well to forge, as soon as possible. Altogether there is a hereditary aversion between the Teuton race and the Savonic, which is written in blood on many a page of history. The ferman losis down on the Savonian as an inferior species, and the latter retaliates with feelings of bitter hateed and resentant. I have no doubly, the effore, that would be recombered were allowed to be discussed, which is sailly problematical, M. de Vinicke having declared the first town and the factor repetition of the prosision of the properties, they are involved in by the spirit now manifesting itself in Poland.

If the Car had done what was expected of him, if he had put down the agricular with provinces, th

tula and of a great party flow Unite coast, the eastern extremity of her dominates would be carried, and a foreign and heattle Power won't be established within the deat her transgeried death, and nothing could be turned, and a foreign and heattle Power won't be established within the day't march of Berlin. For Prusia, therefore, the Poush question is a matter of the and death, and nothing could be more unwelcome to nor 'had its revivalan's period so or blond as the present. It way have one got effect, he waver, that of provecting her from rushing into a quarrel with Bennary and waving in a war of acgarescence that the resources which the gast soon require toy the defeace of her was establed. At any rate, the one of the official journals is decidedly less believes that it was at the beginning of the year, were they wave for running a much spaint at it hereps, and saunded the trainest or definance as loudly that they quite started as with its clause.

The King's britially was happen the 221 for the first time since his decessary, with all the people december of lamps or candies, instanced with Prusisal diges and loyal insurptions, installments of the processor and the official many or the house adaptator of the good had not gone around to engaged the property of such exhibitions, as was the custom mader the rules of the rule good and loyal insurptions, insultance for each of the children as a was the custom mader the rules of the rule which they would not gone around to engaged the property of such exhibitions, as was the custom mader the rules of the rule property of the here as an touched with considerable freedom on political topics, and gave the rules Powers some hind the viderance as an intended with considerable freedom, on political topics, and gave the rules Powers some hind the forest particularly happy in his advantage to the rules of particular topics, and gave the rules power to a barbarous institution.

A rich merchant of this city, by the name of Wagner, the sale surviving partice of the wealthy ba

## Our Messina Correspondence.

MESSINA, March 9, 1861. A Refrespect of Italian Affairs-Messina in 1860 and 1861-The Late Siege-Accident on Board the United State Frigate Richmond - Death of a Bostonian, do.

Hancarcem ad aelernum Messinensium rebellorum castigium construit.—Corolus III.
Thus reads an inscription on the inner door of the citadel of Messins, and truly it has hitherto always been the

terror and chastisement of the people whenever they tried to oppose the tyranny of the Spaniards and the Bourbons. In 1848 the city was nearly destroyed by the citadel, and now it is the only stronghold left to the Bourbons of all their proud kingdom of the Two Scalies. To understand the exact position of the citadel it is necessary to go back to July, 1860. The day after Garibald

had won the battle of Melazzo, a convention was entered into between the Gariballian Major General Medici and General Clary, Neapolitan Governor of the province of should be withdrawn from Messina and from forts Gon zaga and Castelliano, on the heights behind the town; the arms, ammunition, &c., in the afore said forts to be sent to the citage. The troops of Garibaldi to enter the town. The port to be free both to the Neapolitans and Garibaldians. The town shall be obliged to furnish to the citadel (on payment) provisions, &c. The citadel shall not fire upon the town unless attacked from thence, and then only upon such points from which the attack proceeds.

This convention was afterwards confirmed by Marsha Fergola, commandant of the citadel, and General Fabrica

Immediately upon this followed Garibaldus brillians campaign in Calabria, the taking of Naples, the Plebischie and the flight of the royal family to Gaeta. During all this time-that is, up to January, 1961-matters re-mained in statu que at Messina; and whenever there was a scarcity of provisions at the citadel a threat to fire upon the town immediately brought forth an abundant upon the town immediately brought forth an abuntant supply. The citizens of Messina were unwiting to entage in hostilities during the orange season, when nearly a hundred vessels were in port receiving their cirgoes, and it would have been a great pity lift the greater part of Enterpe and America had been deprived of cranges during the spring and summer. Buth parties were auxiliarity looking forward to the result of the operations before Gaeta, the Messinians fondly believing that upon the fall of Gaeta the citisdel would surrement. Occasionally a French steamer would arrive, bringing all and carriot to the citadel in the shape of money and provisions, or a few officers would desert from the nitsels and sixte that Marchal Fergola expected soon to receive a reinforcement Marchal Fergola expected soon to receive a relator concert of 20,000 Russians. At length, on the moreing of the 14 h of February

Merrina was electrified (no pan intended) with the next that Gatta had faire. Tricolor dags wavest from win down, belse were rung, to Deams sung a churches, soo resounded in the streets, and everybody was wild will wish

joy.
One of the conditions of the capitulation at Gaeta was

resumded in the streets, and everybedy was wild with joy.

One of the conditions of the capitulation at Gaeta was, that the garrisen should remain prisoners of war until the citadel at Messina should surrencer; therefore General Chiabbrera sent a summone to Marshal Pergula to surrencer, informing him at the same time of the fail of Gaeta. To this Marshal Fergola replied that he considered the citadel entirely independent of Gaeta, and would know how to defend himself to the last extremity. Upon this refusal being made known to victor Emanuel, the secand land forces that had operated agalect Gaeta were ordered to Messina, and Adminal Persano and General Caldiniscom made their appearance, and preparations for hostilities began.

On the 28th of February a Sardinian frigate entered the port and discenbarked a regiment of bereagler? (rillemen). Immediately Marshal Fergola seri notice to the different foreign consuls that he wished the port cleared as he intended to commence firing upon the town it twenty four hours. The American, English and French Consuls intunediately went on beard the United States steinner filchment and held a consultation, at which Flag Officer Bell and Admiral Persano assisted, and it was resolved to send to Fergola and prevail upon him not to fire against the town. They were courteously received, and Fergola premised not in fire until five o'clock F. M. on the following day, and arother consultation was appointed for mine o'clock on the following morning, when perhaps matters might be amicably adjuncted. At the same time that notice to clear the port war sent to the Consuls and foreign vessels of war, a letter was also written by Fergola to General Caldini, to the effect that if the disembarkation of men and materials was not discontinued he (Fergola) would feel old got to fire, not alone upon the vessels disembarking and the fortili anions, but also upon the city.

General Caldini replied as follows—

In answer to the letter which you lave done me the honor to address te me. I have to state—

General Chaldini replied as follows—

In answer to the letter which you have done me the honor to address to me. I have to state—

1. Victor Emmand having been declared King of Italy by the Italian Parliament, I can consider your conduct here it fath my as open rebellion.

2. That I shall grant to you and your garden no terms whatever but that your must durrender at discretion.

3. That if you fire upon the city I shall after the laking of the chack, came as many officer and solders of the garden to be shot as shall equal the number of citizans who may have failed by your fire.

4. That your effects, and those of your officers, shall be conficered, to compensate the ecusions for dismrs, shall be conficered, to compensate the ecusions for dismrs, shall be conficered, to compensate the ecusions for dismrs, shall be conficered, to compensate the custom for dismrs, shall be conficered, to compensate the ecusions for dismrs, shall be conficered, to compensate the consensation of the populate of Mescall and most have been regreted as seen as east. It naturally produced but officers.

Accordingly, on the morning of the 1st of March, when the Consuls, accompanied by two officers of the Redmond, went to the citadel, they found de Marcho, the second in command, who rhoved them Caldin's letter, and asked whether it were worth while to continue begin thations with such a man. However, a proposition was made by the Neapolitans that a mixed deputation, one sisting of Sardmians and Neapolitans, should proceed to Rome and submit the whole matter to Frauck II.

With this proposition the American and Eaglish Cansols the First Learntenant of the Richmond and the still, who all chowed great zeal in the cause of humandy, went to Caldini, who replied to them.—

"Gentlemen, my king has sent me here to take the citadel, and not to send deputations, besides, this is a matter cantirely between italians."

Thus negotiations were at an end, and the harbor immediately after presented a busy appearance, merchanten of the Francisco of the st

are cast of the c. y, so as to give Very da to protect for firing upon the town. The Sard was fleet unmisers differentially with about any

the citadel has a garrison of about 3,000 men.
The Sardinius have a land force of 17,000 men.
The United States stranger Sequelanna arrival here
can be 7th instant, after having carried the American
contributions for the sufferers in Syria to their destina-

The United States steamer Iroquois sailed from Naples for Civita Vecchia and Section in the 6th. A fraginal accessor in tagent to a board the Richmond on the 16th of February last. While the race were addressed in the 16th of February last. While the race were addressed in the post of the foreignstill yard cut the excess got the port lift, as it in yard came down by the exists of the port lift, as it in yard came down by the family of the exists of the port lift, as it in yard came down by the exists of the port lift, as it in yard came down by the family of the section of the said of his injuries the same day. Lorenzo Messica, a musician, was indictionable the yard, and was struck by Fitzgerish! Messica lise a broken lex. Joseph Hemming, scamma, sestained a sometom fracture of the arm.

On the 5d inst, while the United States steamer Suspendants was at 161th, a beat was discovered with twelve drucken sailors tanking for one of the English line of battle ships. The beat cassissed, and but for the tracely arrival of the Stagnehuma's boat, all hands would have been lost. As it was Captain Holius succeeded in saving nine of the poor fellows. United States steamer Iroqueis sailed from Naples

Missina, March 23, 1861. Progress of Free Government in Italy-State of Parties-

Popularity of Garibaldi, de., de. It is a certainty that people require to be educated to freedom, and that free institutions with only succeed among a people accustomed to labor. Where the naces-suries of life can be obtained without much toll, and

where the climate is soft and enervating, there freedom is looked upon as an exoncration from toil, and the divine ommand of "in the sweat of thy brow shall thou out thy daily bread" is forgotten.
We have seen this same thing exemplified in our own

Southern States. There, where God has so abundantly provided, man is always restless and dissatisfied, and people seek in foreign wars and filibustering that excitement which is wanting to allay their restleasness. And when these outlets fall they create anarchy and distur-

In Sicily it is the same. One would think that they right now to be satisfied who in ten months have thrown off the yoke of the Bourbons, and have become members

of the yoke of the Bourbons, and have become members of a constitutional menarchy, under a chief who has shown by his government of the kingdom of Sardinis that he has the welfare of his people at heart.

"ut it is not so. Scarcely had the rejoletings over the thing of the citsdel ceased when news arrived of an outbreak at Falerme, and it was found necessary to send the libity-fifth regiment there to quell disturbances. Upon manifest into the circumstances I learned the following:—

There are at present three parties is Sicily. One compared in the following in the circumstances I learned the following:—

There are at present three parties is Sicily. One composed of the order loving and mudestrious, who are very thankful for what has been achieved, and are firm alhements to and supporters of the government of Victor Ernauel. The second party is composed of those who were officers and soldiers under Caribaldi, and who think that their claims have been neglected by the present government. To this party also belong those who have rothing to less and to whom every change promises at least excitement if not gain. The third and most dangerous earty is composed of those who held fat offices early is composed of those who held fat offices early is composed of those who held fat offices early is composed of those who held fat offices at the first three at present make common cause with the dissatized Garibaldini, and try to overthrow the catablished rule.

All opposition is conducted under the name of Gari-

the disattrice darious in the name of Gart-catablished rule.
All opposition is conducted under the name of Gart-balds, and in Palermo, which has always been noted for his turbulence, the Garibaldini and church party are ex-

baldt, and in Palermo, which has always been noted for its turbulence, the Garibaldini and church party are exceedingly numerous.

On Monday, the 18th, people assembled in the streets, shouting "Viva Garibaldi" "We want a republic!" "We want a republic!" "We want Garibaldi for our King!" "We do not want to be a province of Pleatmon!" "One even cried, "Long live Francis the Second!" "Prown with the Savoy cross!" A general melce casued, and seventeen persons were killed in the streets.

The latest degraphic despatches state that things are more tranqui, but it is believed that serious disturbances will take place when the conscription commences. Great dissatisfaction also proval's in Messina, and numbers of red shirts appear in the streets. The red shirt here is a righ of a rea republican—a party which, like our black republican, digguises a desire for plunder under the high sounding names of patriousm and philanthropy. I am afraid that Victor Emanuel's Sicilian subjects will prove very inouthesome indeed

The United States ship Ri himond is still at this port. The Suquehanna sailed from here on the 20th for Naples, Spezzia, Genea and Marseilles. The Irequois is expected here about the 5th of April. I learn that the Richmond will go from this place to foulen.

## Our St. Petersburg Correspondence. ST PETERSIANO, March 18, 1861. Emencipation of the Serfe-Provisions of the Law-Publi

Sentiment Concerning the Law-Affairs in Poland, de. Yesterday the auxiously expected and often delayed manifeste proclaiming the emancipation of the serfs was published, and this great measure, which has been so long looked forward to with mingled feelings of hope a that the Emperor had really signed it, as it was always hought be would, on the anniversary of his accession to he throne, although the publication has been deferred till after the mashanita, or carnival, in order to take eason of Lent. The provisions of the new law coincide almost exactly with the programme of December, 1857, when the principles of the proposed enfranchisement were first laid down, and of which i eve given ample details to the course of my correspendence. Har fly any of the amendments suggested by the reactionary party have been accepted. It was confidently stated that, on the motion of Prince Gagarin. the Corpolarus of the auti emancipationists, the amount to one fourth of that originally intended; but this turns tailed, subject only to a ground rent, which is to vary in the several districts, but must on no account exceed tweive rubbles per annum. The whole arrangements con-nected with the emancipation law are to be carried inte execution under the superintendence of a special com-mittee, within the space of two years, a period of transition during which the peasants have to perform the corese and other duties in the same manner as heretofore, until the division of land between them and the seigneurs is effected, the latter retaining their proprietory rights, which may be commuted by mortual agreement.

The period of transition is the great difficulty which has liways been dreaded even more than the emancipation itself, and which may still give rice to serious embarrant like this, a measure involving a complete social revolu-tion cannot possibly be carried into effect in a sin day without upsetting the whole establish-order of things and plunging the country them the preparatory interval was originally fixed at twive years, and it will be almost a miracle if a tank so are declared as a complished in two. But it is clear nevertheless, that during this time buth landholders and peasures in will not themselves for a false position. The latter, who now consider themselves free mes, will taturally be anwhing to perform the same services to which they were hable in their state of vassaings, and endeavor to reduce them to a minimum, or perhaps refuse them artogether, while the former, being 80 longer personally interested in the well being of the peasants, will rather be templed to get as much out of them as they can be adding to the burthens imposed upon them, which they will be not be do the more easily as in most cases it is obligations of the seris are requisted by verbal agreement, and not by written stipulations. Hence will arise disputes and heartifurnings innumerable the nobles; both parties will appeal to the efficers of the government and courts of law, whose interference will only make things worse, and not withsianding the good nature and piacaloitity that distinguish the linguish the linguish the linguish the brother and contains. If we get quietly through this interval, everything may o complicated a nature, that to give time for settling

onfusion.
If we get quietly through this interval, everything may